

GIFT BRINGS DUTY TALK FROM HUGHES

Gold Shears Are Presented by
Newspaper Men for His Help
During Arms Parley.

'SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE'

Secretary Says His Constant
Aim Is to Do His Best
for the Nation.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., March 11.
Charles E. Hughes, undisciplined himself
to-day of what he conceives to be his
duty as Secretary of State. He con-
stantly reminds himself, he said, that he
is a servant, clothed with temporary
authority, striving constantly to do the
best thing for the people. He laughed
about the frequent references to him as
the "new Hughes," saying that things
are happening to him now that hap-
pened to him long ago in Albany.
The occasion for the exceedingly hu-
man declaration by the Secretary of
State was the presentation to him of a
pair of gold shears by a group of
newspaper correspondents who wanted
to show their appreciation of his
kindly efforts to help them during the
recent international conference. Mat-
thew F. Tighe, a veteran correspondent,
made the presentation speech.
"Nothing is more difficult than to
maintain the proper contact on the
part of a public officer, particularly in
the great departments, with public
opinion," Mr. Hughes replied. "Of
course it is essential that nothing should
be done which would impair adminis-
trative work by improper or premature
disclosures. A public officer must re-
mind himself, and he ought to say
every morning as he approaches his
task: 'I am a servant and it is my
business to see what I can do for the
American people. I am not a boss,
and my little authority or great
authority that I happen to have for
a day is not a personal prerogative.'
"So, it is obvious that we have to
maintain this balance. It isn't always
easy to decide what should be done, and
there has to be mutual confidence be-
tween those who represent in their con-
tact with the department the public
opinion of the public and the officer who
is trying to administer the department,
or else there will be a failure on both

sides. There will be a failure of the
public to understand and failure of the
public officer properly to discharge his
duty. That means when I tell you
there are certain things I can't say I
am not trying to conceal something
which you ought to know. And it means
when I say a thing to you to guide
you that you know I am not trying to
put something over.

"I have been very happy to think you
have felt that I was trying to deal with
this work in a manner compatible with
our theories of democratic institutions,
and to make our work as intelligible to
the public as the circumstances would
permit. Of course, that was especially
difficult during the conference. I was
in the position of chairman of the con-
ference. Anything I said was authori-
tative, not gossip. I had to be espe-
cially guarded that I should say nothing
which would give free course to inad-
visable reports.

"Well, I suppose this splendid pair of
shears that you have given to me was
not intended as a symbol, despite Mr.
Tighe's suggestive suggestion of the ef-
fort to cut the Gordian knots of inter-
national affairs, but really was intended
to supply me with a suitable means of
clipping from your various reports of
my activities those fair and impartial
impressions which will keep me duly
humble and assure the conduct of the
State Department along proper lines. I
shall clip industriously, and if you do
your work thoroughly there will be no
lack of understanding on my part of
my duty.

"I confess, you know, that I don't
play favorites in newspapers. I read all
sorts and all opinions, and things that
I don't even admire, without losing my
digestion or my sleep. I have a good
laugh every once in a while when I
read about efforts of the new Hughes,
and I go all over again with some that
I have had the pleasure of meeting
recently for the first time what I went
over in Albany years and years ago, and
it is a great privilege to be pleasantly
rediscovered."

FLORENCE WELCOMES PRINCESS AND HUSBAND

British and American Consuls
Meet Them at Station.

FLORENCE, Italy, March 11.—Princess
Mary and Viscount Lascelles, continuing
their honeymoon tour, arrived in Flo-
rence late this afternoon from Paris.
All the way from the station, where
they were met by the British and Amer-
ican consuls and large crowds, their
automobile was pelted with flowers.
Cheering villagers welcomed them at the
Villa Medici, where the couple will stay
while in Florence. Their entrance here
was over a carpet of flowers, while above
them were arched masses of almond bloss-
oms. There were flowers in every room
of the villa.

AMERICA LEFT OUT OF INDEMNITY PLAN

Continued from First Page.

that America's demand for money at
this time is more dangerous to trans-
atlantic commerce than if the United
States suddenly doubled her tariff wall
or the dollar returned to the 17 franc
rate.

The Reparations Commission is not
allowing concern over Boyden's mes-
sage to interfere with the scheme for an
international loan to be floated by Ger-
many with allied guarantees. It is gen-
erally believed to be possible to form a
complete organization so as to start sub-
scriptions early next year.

A general improvement in the loan
markets of all countries is taken as
prefacing a reduction of interest rates
even on German pledges and an issue
up to \$5,000,000,000 at 6 1/2, or even 6 per
cent., is now being studied. By a strange
coincidence deposits in Federal Reserve
Banks to the commission's account have
ceased since the first year, Germany not
offering the Allies a single dollar for
this purpose, and it is possible that un-
til America's position under the treaty
is more clearly defined Berlin will be
asked to make all payments in allied
currencies only.

PARIS, March 11 (Associated Press).
—The Allied Finance Ministers signed
an agreement this afternoon for the dis-
tribution of the first billion gold marks
of German reparations. The agreement
disregards the American claim of prior-
ity for its expenses in connection with
occupation of the Rhineland so far as
the actual sharing of this money is con-
cerned but recognizes the claim by a
special clause, which states that all the
agreements on this question are subject
to the American rights as the various
Governments may establish them. The
Finance Ministers consider that they do
not have power to decide this question.

The Ministers decided, after long dis-
cussion, that the question was not for
the Reparations Commission to decide,
because that body was acting solely
under the provisions of the treaty of
Versailles, to which the United States
no longer was a party. Consequently
it was decided that the question was one
for the various Governments concerned
to settle.

The Finance Ministers also concluded
that it was impossible for them in any
case to reopen the long and difficult
deliberations which resulted in the pres-
ent agreement, so they could only re-
serve the American right and leave the
question for diplomacy to settle.

Allot the Reparations.

The agreement provides that the ex-
penses of the armistice after occupation
May 1, 1921, shall be divided as follows:

One hundred and two million Belgian
francs to Belgium, \$2,000,000 to Great
Britain and \$60,000,000 French francs to
France. The distribution of deliveries in
kind by Germany in 1922 will be on the
basis of 60 per cent. to France and 35
per cent. to the Allied Powers. The Wies-
baden agreement will continue in force
for three years, with the reservation
that payments will not exceed \$60,000,-
000 gold marks' worth of material in
1922, \$50,000,000 in 1923 and \$70,000,000
in 1924. Other Powers besides France under
the agreement are permitted to con-
clude arrangements with Germany simi-
lar to the Wiesbaden agreement, pro-
vided such agreements do not call for
deliveries in kind and in excess of the total
amount fixed by the present agreement.

None of the Powers, the agreement
provides, will be compelled to turn back
any cash as a result of deliveries in
kind received in 1922.

The first billion marks paid in cash
is to be distributed as follows (leaving out
of account the American claim):
Five hundred million gold marks to
France, 250 million to Belgium, 100 million
for the expenses of her armies of occu-
pation up to May 1, 1921; 140,000,000
gold marks to France for the same pur-
pose and the remainder, 110,000,000
gold marks, with the exception of 172,000,000 lire al-
lotted to Italy.

Back to Cannes Agreement.

The tendency of the Ministers to go
back to the Cannes agreement almost
textually, which became known during
the day, caused considerable comment in
French political circles. The fact was
pointed out that M. Briand fell as Bri-
and on the criticisms of his policy at
Cannes.

The American memorandum, the text
of which was made public, states that
the cost of the American Army of Oc-
cupation up to May 1, 1921, was about
\$241,000,000. It sets forth that the
allied governments, with the exception
of Great Britain, had received pay-
ment for their armies of occupation,
and that probably the British also were
covered by a preceding arrangement.
Therefore, the memorandum states, "the
United States counts upon obtaining in-
tegral payment for the cost to May 1,
with interest, before any part of the Ger-
man payments are distributed for re-
parations or other object."

The American note concludes by stat-
ing that the United States would demand
the entire payment for current ex-
penses, but that if it received assurances
of payment it foresaw no difficulty in
agreeing with regard to the practical de-
tails for payment.

The semi-official Temps says the
United States is certainly entitled to re-
imbursement, but she should collect from
Germany, inasmuch as she did not sign
the treaty of Versailles and subsequent
agreements, and made a separate treaty
with Germany. The Temps remarks
that the United States would have de-
manded payment in May, 1921, if she

had believed the Allies should pay. "How
could one suppose," it says, "that they
would invoke now a pretended right
whose inanity is proved by their sil-
lence?"

Disarmament Pressure.

Jacques Bainville, writing in *Le
Liberte*, says the demand was made in
response to American public opinion.
He adds that American opinion "calls
for European disarmament. Mr. Boy-
den's demand was intended to make the
Allies realize that their military ex-
penses are unproductive and harmful
and that they absorb all reparations."

He warns the French that the American
note must be taken seriously.

A French semi-official statement says
that the American claim comes exactly
at the moment when the accord based on
the Cannes project was about to be
realized, and that it tends to destroy the
whole system of reparations so labori-
ously elaborated by the allied experts.

The *Echo de Paris* declares it is un-
doubtedly too late to give the United
States its share of the one billion gold
marks paid by Germany on August 30
last, as Belgium and England already
have received their allotments. The
Allies certainly cannot refuse to give
the United States its due, the news-
paper adds, but "this question must be de-
termined: of what utility is an Ameri-
can army on the Rhine if it isn't in
political cooperation with the allied gov-
ernments?"

The *Matin* thinks the American de-
mand creates a paradoxical situation in
law, "because the United States is at
the same time responsible to and inde-
pendent of the Allies—responsible in its
claims and independent in its politics
regarding Germany with which it has
a separate treaty." The newspaper de-
clares that if the United States persists
in this claim the Belgian priority and
the sums the French Government ex-
pects are appreciably discounted.

TRIPOLI IN REVOLT; ITALIANS CONCENTRATE

Airplanes Take Food to Sol-
diers Besieged at Azizia.

ROME, March 11 (Associated Press).—
A revolution on a larger scale has
broken out in Tripoli, according to a
dispatch to the newspaper *Il Mondo*
from its correspondent in the capital.
The rebels have cut the railway in many
places and attacked the Italian garri-
sons. At Azizia two companies of
Italian soldiers surrounded by rebels are
receiving food dropped from airplanes.
The Italians have evacuated Chater and
Zavia. The latter is on the coast about
125 miles east of the city of Tripoli.

A Tripoli dispatch by way of Rome on
February 13 told of fighting between
rebels and the Italian forces at Misurata,
near Azizia. It was then stated that
the Italian Government regarded the
trouble as an isolated demonstration.

AUSTRIA MUST REFORM IF SHE WANTS A LOAN

British Comptroller So Noti-
fies Vienna Government.

VIENNA, March 11.—Edward H. Young,
the British Comptroller, has notified the
Austrian Government that a loan will
not be forthcoming until an adminis-
trative and financial reform program is
submitted for approval. The news fell
like a bombshell upon all parties, which
so far have failed to agree. A meeting
of the leaders has been called to con-
sider the situation caused by the British
announcement.

The crown fell sharply to-day because
of international conditions and heavy
German purchases of foreign money to
meet reparations obligations.



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Leather, vamp
and back trim-
med with dull
Kid; Black
Satin vamp and
back with Black
Suede trimmings,
or White Wash-
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and back with
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ter how exquisite it might be,
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wear is smart, dignified and
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footwear for Springtime at
prices that are unusually
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That Make Their Debut in
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On Sale Below Cost of Importation

These models, personally selected by our own repre-
sentatives who have just returned from abroad, are here
exhibited in all their splendor and glory—each one a
masterpiece representing the greatest achievement in
the world of Fashion.

Who could conceive of such masterful creations in
Gowns, Dresses, Coats, Capes and Blouses with lines
that are unquestionably French, embroideries and
ornature truly magnificent and colorings resplendent,
than such celebrated designers as

Jenny	Worth	Patou
Lanvin	Drecol	Agnes
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Copies and Adaptations of

PARIS DRESSES, COATS, CAPES, SUITS

The newest of Parisian models have been so cleverly adapted in
these chic Dresses, Coats, Capes and Suits that it would take the
originators themselves to differentiate the original from the copy.
The finest of tailoring is prevalent in all these garments and they
measure up to the usual high quality of all Stewart & Co. apparel.

Adaptations of Paris Suits

Two and three piece suits repro-
duced and adapted from models of
such prominent couturiers as Lan-
vin, Jenny and Patou. Box-coats
predominate and capes are also
favored. Smart touches of silk or
silver thread and ribbon embroidery
have been used as adornment in
many instances as well as silk braid.
The cleverly fashioned sleeves, in-
cluding the fashionable tapering
types, are all different in design, but
all alike as far as smartness is con-
cerned. The three-piece models
show brilliantly colored bodice tops
to match linings on coats or capes.

69.50 to 169.50

Counterparts of Paris Dresses

Paris with her many whims and
fancies has been the source of in-
spiration for these new Springtime
dresses of transcending daintiness.
Color—her playtoy—is outstand-
ing in virtually every model. It
might be in the Silk or Wool em-
broidery, the beadwork, other tid-
bits of ornature, or in the fabric
itself,—but it is here! New notes
have been struck in variegated
sleeves, unique necklines, low waist-
lines, artful drapes, and above all
embellishment. The materials:
Crepe Nippon, Crepe Kiam, Crepe
Mongol, Crepe Roma, Faille Crepes.

49.50 to 149.50

Replicas of Paris Coats & Capes

That French air of distinction is at
once apparent in these handsome
coats and capes for Springtime.
Their gracefully flowing lines are
accentuated by iridescent beads,
contrasting and colorful embroi-
deries in motifs truly representative
of Egypt, Bulgaria and ancient
Greece. The unique variations in
wide sleeves on the coats show the
ingenuity of the Parisian creators.
Vari-colored linings are also notice-
able. The fabrics: Glacierie Satin,
Valcara, Kasha Cloth, Marvella,
Crepe Nippon, Faille Crepe, Crepe
Satin, Crepe Kiam, Canton Crepe.

49.50 to 198.50

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Salon of Stewart & Co. Assembled is the most color-
ful array of fine chapeaux, both in extremely small
toques, and unusually large Mousquetaire models
trimmed with the newest forms of brilliant orna-
mentation. Flowers of every land predominate,
while others are exquisitely trimmed with Chanvre,
Ostrich feathers, Coque wings, Ostrich Coquards,
Vultures and Ostrich Pom Poms, embroideries in
Chinese motifs of Silk Wool, Jet ornaments, and
Chantilly Lace. Felt and Horse Hair combinations,
Hats of Picot, Painted Hair Cloth Hats, Ribbon
Hats, Garden Hats, Italian or Swiss Hair Hats—
all tend to make the ensemble one of excellence.

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